

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

SUN YAT-SEN DOLLAR ESSAYS

EARLY WESTERN NATIONAL
BANKS

COINS OF COLONIAL AMERICA

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

UNITED STATES COINS

LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1945

PUBLICATIONS
OF
WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

COINS OF THE WORLD

Twentieth Century Issues

Second Edition

A compilation of numismatic knowledge gathered over a long period of years, the original publication of which (in 1938) gave collectors their first authoritative reference work on modern coins. Outstanding authorities, collectors and dealers have contributed their knowledge to the production of this book, making it as complete and correct as possible.

Approximately 4,000 coins are listed and described, with the values given. Nearly 1,500 half tone illustrations show the types of all issues. "Coins of the World" is the standard reference book on modern world coinage.

Edited by Wayte Raymond

Large octavo, full cloth

PRICE \$3.50

Postage extra, shipping wt. 2 lbs.

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF
UNITED STATES COINS

From 1652 to present day

ELEVENTH EDITION 1946

This catalogue is used by all collectors and dealers as the standard guide to current market prices. It is complete and concise and up to date with the present day coin market. All types of United States coins are illustrated in half-tone. The contents cover: Early American Coins, Coins of the States, U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Private Gold Coins, U. S. Pattern Coins, Commemorative Coins, Encased Postage Stamps, Coins of the Philippine Islands, Coins of Hawaii. Complete mint reports and General Information on U. S. Coins.

Edited by Wayte Raymond

Large 8 vo. cloth -- With over 1000 illustrations

PRICE \$3.00

Postage extra, shipping wt. 2 lbs.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

Copyright, 1945, by Wayte Raymond, Inc.

Subscription Price, \$2.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

Vol. 12, No. 6

New York, November-December, 1945

Whole No. 104

The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins, 1946 edition, was about thirty days late partly due to the N. Y. elevator strike and other conditions over which we had no control. Collectors and dealers will have received the catalogue by the time this Journal appears.

The various sales of the Grinnell Collection of United States notes seem to have given a great stimulus to the market. As usual when a demand appears for any special series it soon uncovers the "hard to get" items and some unusual price jumps are due. This also applies to fractional currency especially the perforated notes of the first issue and the heavy fibre paper notes of the third issue.

Beginning with this issue we will once again publish a list of coins for sale, a feature we were forced to omit during the war. Mr. Alan W. Faxon has returned from his service with the army and will handle most of our retail coin business. In connection with such business we have just issued Special Price List No. 26 and all Journal subscribers

will receive a copy of this very handy pocket size list. The usual conservative prices prevail.

We are continuing the illustrations of Confederate notes; these being representative of the types, eventually to be used in the new edition of the Standard Paper Money Catalogue. For a scientific listing of this interesting subject collectors are referred to the very excellent Basic Classification published by P. H. Chase of Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. Further articles by Mr. Chase are now being published in the Numismatist.

The 1944 edition of Preço Corrente de Moedas Brasileiras has been received from the publishers. Santos Leitao & Cia, Rio de Janeiro. As in previous editions the illustrations are printed in color. Prices show a considerable advance all along the line. At the present rate of exchange this valuable work costs about \$16.00 net. A similar list in smaller form and without illustrations has been received from Cinelli & Cia, Rio de Janeiro. This booklet also gives some facts in regard to the Sociedade Numismatica de Rio de Janeiro.

Notes On Far Eastern Numismatics

5. Sun Yat-Sen Dollar Essays

By H. F. BOWKER

A series of six different essays for the Chinese silver dollar of the eighteenth year of the Republic, 1929, were prepared in foreign countries. These are the forerunners of the standard silver *Yüan* or dollar which were issued by the Chinese government from the twenty-first year, 1932, onward, all having the bust of the first President of the Chinese Republic in profile facing left on the obverse, and a two-masted Chinese junk on the reverse. Two varieties are reputed to have been produced in the United States, and one each in Austria, England, Italy, and Japan.

The first and perhaps the scarcest was struck by A. Mott, Inc., and is presumably one of the American varieties. This, and all others of the series have seven Chinese characters, reading from right to left in the conventional Chinese manner, *Ching Hua Min Kuo Shih Pa Nien*, above the head on the obverse. Transliterated this reads "Chinese Republic, eighteenth year." On the reverse is a Chinese three-masted junk standing to the left with all sails set. To the right and left of the junk and above the horizon are the characters *I* and *Yüan*, or "One Dollar." This essay is readily identified by the inscription "A. Mott, Inc." behind the bust. On the reverse there is also a small letter "R" directly below the after mast, evidently the initial of the engraver. This variety has not been seen by the writer, but is described from the illustration appearing in "Illustrations of Chinese Gold, Silver, and Nickel Coins," by C. C. Tsiang, Shanghai, 1939 [800]. It seems pertinent to point out at this juncture that the rubbing of this coin in the volume of hand prints of that gentleman's collection of

Chinese silver coins is that of a mule of the obverse of the second American variety with the reverse described above. The letter "R" on the reverse is clearly discernible, but no trace of the name of the firm is to be found.

The second American variety is similar to that described above, excepting that it lacks the English lettering on the obverse and the initial "R" on the reverse. It is obviously from the same master die as the first described variety, lacking only the advertising matter. These two varieties can readily be differentiated from all the others by the following characteristics:

Figure 1, obverse 2d American variety

- [a] The middle Chinese character, *Kuo*, has a markedly curved stroke at the top, and the horizontal stroke inside the square at the bottom is long and parallel to the bottom stroke.
- [b] The center vertical stroke of the character, *Ching*, curves to the left below the oblong part of the character.

Figure 1, reverse 2d American variety

- [a] The eye on the bow of the junk is a raised circle with a depressed dot at its center.
- [b] The character, *Yüan*, at the left of the junk has the lower right-hand stroke so drawn that the lowest part paralleling the horizon is appreciably longer than in any of the other four varieties.
- [c] The waves below the junk are high and full and look more like a series of mountain ridges as seen from an aeroplane rather than water.

There seems to be no concensus of opinion in the various published references that have been found relating to the places where the other four varieties were struck, the only point in which all agree being that they were struck in Austria, England, Italy, and Japan respectively. The specimens in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society of New York are attributed as follows: figure 2, England; figure 3, Italy; figure 4, Austria; figure 5, Japan. However, evidence has been found which conclusively proves that the piece attributed to an Italian source was struck in England. This is in the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal [British] Mint for 1929, wherein the reports of the Deputy Master and the Superintendent of the Operative Department categorically state that dies for the variety shown in figure 3 were made in that institution. The texts of the reports refer to accompanying pictures of the obverse and reverse of a dollar published in the same volume and designated therein as "Plate B, figs. 9 and 10," which cannot be mistaken for anything but what is herein shown in figure 3. The reference in the Deputy Master's report is as follows:

"In June 1929 I was approached by the Chinese Legation on behalf of the Chinese government who desired that the master punches for their new Chinese dollar should be executed in the Royal Mint. The sketch designs were provided by the Chinese government, from which plaster models were prepared by Mr. Langford Jones. A pair of punches was despatched in October [1929]. On the obverse is represented a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and on the reverse a Chinese junk with inscriptions and denominations in Chinese [see Plate B, figs. 9 and 10]."

The report in which this appears is signed by Robert A. Johnson, the Deputy Master and Comptroller.

The second reference in the same publication gives additional details of what was actually furnished, and is as follows:

"At the request of the Chinese Legation in London working punches and a pair of trial dies were prepared for a new Chinese dollar 39 millimeters in diameter. The necessary models for the obverse and reverse were prepared by Mr. Langford Jones, based on designs supplied by the Chinese Minister."

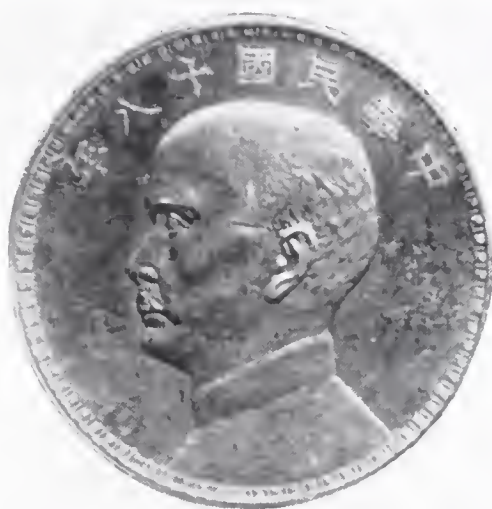
This statement is signed by Mr. H. W. L. Evans as Superintendent of the Operative Department in his report dated 29th September 1930.

As the accompanying illustrations cannot be mistaken for anything but the dollar shown in figure 3, it is obvious that one of the other types illustrated in figures 2, 4 or 5 must be the Italian variety.

The above date is confirmed in an article published in *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, volume 40, part 12, for December 1932, in which an article attributed to the "Eds. N.C.," which is taken to mean Leonard Forrer and Leonard S. Forrer, entitled "Modern Chinese Coins," under number O-94 is included as a footnote a statement that the specimens were actually struck in London. It is as follows:

"Struck from punches *at the Royal Mint, London*, from plaster models by Langford Jones."

It is not known whether the words which are herein italicized are definitely established fact or purely a surmise based on the obvious fact that the coin they describe and illustrate is identical in all respects with the one published in the Report of the Royal Mint for 1929, with which it may be presumed the editors were familiar. However, it might be well to point out that there was plenty of time in the interval between October 1929, when the dies were despatched to China, and December 1932, when the article in *Spink's Circular*, for the specimen advertised by them to have been struck in China and sent to England. The statement that they were struck in London remains open to clarification. A



1



2



3



4



5



second specimen is listed in this article under the succeeding number as "similar type, but variations in design," but as it was unaccompanied by an illustration it is impossible to know which one of the other five varieties was in hand.

In the absence of any other data on the subject, I am prepared to accept the variety shown in figure 5 as the Japanese production because of the comparative excellence of the Chinese characters on the obverse. The person who made the model from which the dies for this specimen were made was thoroughly familiar with the manner in which the various strokes comprising the Chinese characters should be made, and in consequence the inscription is free from the technical errors which are to be found in the construction of the Chinese characters in all the other varieties. It is perfectly clear that he is an oriental, i.e. a Japanese. For the benefit of those who are unable to appreciate this caligraphic refinement, the following points are mentioned:

Figure 5, obverse probably Japanese

- [a] Bust has a large moustach in low relief.
- [b] Left-hand vertical stroke of the character "Min" [third from right] has a triangular shaped foot.

Figure 5, reverse probably Japanese

- [a] There appears to be no eye on the junk, or if it is present it is very inconspicuous.
- [b] The top line of the junk's side is much more curved than in any of the other varieties.

The only published data which so far has come to light on the identity of the two remaining varieties is to be found in Tsiang's book, cited above, which attributes the variety shown in figure 4 to Austria, and figure 2 to England. The latter attribution is obviously incorrect, as it has been conclusively shown above that the variety shown in figure 3 is the English pattern. The attribution of the variety shown in figure 4 to Austria agrees with the classification of this variety in the American Numismatic Soci-

ety's collection. If the attribution of the Austrian piece is correct, and we appear to have no other recourse in the absence of evidence to the contrary, then the variety shown in figure 2 must be the Italian variety.

Figure 2, obverse possibly Italian

- [a] Bust has long straight hair.
- [b] Ear is almost in a vertical position.
- [c] Button at collar protrudes outside the line of the jacket.

Figure 2, reverse possibly Italian

- [a] Small waves of very even size.
- [b] Eye of junk a depressed circle.
- [c] Tip of pennant on foremast is turned upward.

Figure 4, obverse attributed to Austria

- [a] Bust has large moustach in high relief.
- [b] Both vertical lines of the fourth Chinese character, Kuo, are hooked to the left at the bottoms of the strokes.

Figure 4, reverse attributed to Austria

- [a] Pupil of the eye on the bow of the junk has a sector cut out at the left.
- [b] Waves heavier than in the Japanese and Italian varieties, but not so heavy as in the English and U. S. patterns, and appear like mountain peaks.

Figure 3, obverse London die

- [a] Head appears to be shaven.
- [b] Upper part of the third character, Min, incorrectly made, in that the upper right-hand vertical stroke projects above the top horizontal stroke.
- [c] Button on jacket is inside the line of the front of the coat, and there is no indication of the far side of the collar below the chin.

Figure 3, reverse London die

- [a] Large breaking wave below the junk.
- [b] Man on the stern of the junk is bending over the side of the vessel.
- [c] All the stretchers on the sails appear to be on the fronts of the sails.

Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to listings in "A Numismatic Bibliography of the Far East," The American Numismatic Society, New York 32, N. Y.

Early National Banks In Our Western States

By FRED R. MARCKHOFF

The writer's collection of our interesting and beautifully engraved First Charter Period National Currency has led to practically complete data on all of the national banks chartered west of the Mississippi River between 1863 and 1882.

Arkansas' first national bank at Fort Smith lasted only six years, or until 1872. The second bank in this State was a product of the "carpet-bag" reconstruction era. Even during its most flourishing period it had but two genuine depositors. It was soon bought out by Logan H. Roots, a wealthy business man. He moved the bank to new elegant quarters and changed its name from the Merchants to the First National Bank of Little Rock, which prospered until 1893.

California's first national bank was the first "gold" bank and also the first to issue "gold" notes. There is a general erroneous belief that these gold notes were the only kind of currency issued during the First Charter Period in California. This is not the case, however, as at least six banks issued regular national bank notes during this period. The first of these was The First National Bank of Stockton. The Union National Gold Bank of Oakland was the first to drop the word "gold" from its title. It was also the first to issue both gold notes and greenbacks under the same charter number.

Colorado's first national bank was at Denver and was organized during territorial days, as were all others up to 1875. Charles Kountze, cashier of Colorado's second bank at Denver attained that position at the age of twenty-one, and was undoubtedly the youngest man ever to sign our national currency. The first national bank in the State of Colorado was at Trinidad.

Kansas' first national bank at Leavenworth was the only one chartered in this State during the entire Civil War period. Lucien Scott, the first president, was a pioneer banker in Kansas Territory.

Louisiana's first national bank at New Orleans was the first one in the whole southland by almost two full years. It was founded by Samuel A. Hetfield and William W. Teall.

Minnesota's first national bank at St. Paul was founded by Horace Thompson and Henry M. Knox, and was the only national bank in this State for more than six months.

Missouri's first national bank, oddly enough, was not at St. Louis, but was at Columbia, a small city in the center of the State. It was short lived, however, closing in 1864. The First National Bank of St. Louis was second in this State. First officers were Frederick Cronenbold and Peter Weiss.

Nebraska's first national bank was organized at Omaha under territorial government, as were the next two also. E. Creighton and Augustus Kountze, a brother of the Colorado bankers of the same name were its first officials. The first national bank in the State of Nebraska was at Lincoln in 1871.

Nevada's first national bank at Austin in 1865 failed in 1869, after issuing the staggering sum of \$132,000. in circulating notes. For the next eleven years, or until 1880, Nevada did not have a national bank. Express agencies and mining companies handled most of the financial transactions.

Oregon's first national bank at Portland was organized in 1865 by Henry Failing and James Steele. For seventeen years it was the only national bank in this State.

Texas' first national bank, also the second one, were at Galveston and were the only two chartered in this State by the end of 1865. T. H. McMahon and Thos. Reed were the early officers.

Iowa's first national bank at Davenport was organized in 1863 and was the first one ever chartered west of the Mississippi River. The first President, Austin Corbin, was one of the first bankers in this State. He was a member of the banking firm of Macklot and Corbin, founded in 1852. The Knoxville National Bank, Charter 1871, was also chartered in the year 1871. This is the only bank whose currency could bear the same number for the year issued, the charter number and the serial number of the note, all of which would be 1871 in this event!

Banks chartered during territorial days of the various States were listed in the March-April issue of the Coin Collectors Journal.

While the First Charter Period did not end on any one date, this list includes those banks which were chartered up to November 1, 1882, when the Treasury Department made a survey of total number of banks chartered, the number of these liquidated and the number still in existence at that time.

A list of these banks by States, together with their charter number and year of origin follows:

ARKANSAS

- 1866 The First National Bank of Fort Smith. Charter 1631.
- 1866 The Merchants National Bank of Little Rock. Charter 1648. (Later changed to The First National Bank of Little Rock.)
- 1872 The National Bank of Western Arkansas at Fort Smith. Charter 1950.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Pine Bluff. Charter 2776.

CALIFORNIA

- 1870 The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco. Charter 1741.
- 1872 The National Gold Bank and Trust Co. of San Francisco. Charter 1994.
- 1872 The National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Company at Sacramento. Charter 2014.
- 1873 The First National Gold Bank of Stockton. Charter 2077.
- 1873 The First National Gold Bank of Santa Barbara. Charter 2104.
- 1874 The First National Gold Bank of San Jose. Charter 2158.
- 1874 The First National Gold Bank of Petaluma. Charter 2193.
- 1875 The First National Gold Bank of Oakland. Charter 2248.
- 1875 The Union National Gold Bank of Oakland. Charter 2266.
- 1879 The First National Bank of Stockton. Charter 2412.
- 1879 The First National Bank of Alameda. Charter 2431.
- 1880 The Santa Barbara County National Bank of Santa Barbara. Charter 2456.
- 1880 The First National Bank of Los Angeles. Charter 2491.

COLORADO

- 1875 The First National Bank of Trinidad. Charter 2300.
- 1876 The Stockgrowers National Bank of Pueblo. Charter 2310.
- 1877 The German National Bank of Denver. Charter 2351.
- 1877 The First National Bank of Boulder. Charter 2352.
- 1877 The First National Bank of Lake City. Charter 2354.
- 1877 The National State Bank of Boulder. Charter 2355.
- 1878 The Merchants National Bank of Denver. Charter 2523.
- 1881 The Central National Bank of Pueblo. Charter 2541.
- 1881 The Western National Bank of Pueblo. Charter 2546.

- 1882 The First National Bank of Fort Collins. Charter 2622.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Durango. Charter 2637.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Gunnison. Charter 2686.
- 1882 The State National Bank of Denver. Charter 2694.

KANSAS

- 1864 The First National Bank of Leavenworth. Charter 182.
- 1865 The Second National Bank of Leavenworth. Charter 1448.
- 1865 The National Bank of Lawrence. Charter 1590.
- 1866 The Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka. Charter 1660. (Later became the First National Bank of Topeka.)
- 1867 The First National Bank of Atchison. Charter 1672.
- 1870 The First National Bank of Ottawa. Charter 1718.
- 1870 The Second National Bank of Lawrence. Charter 1732.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Fort Scott. Charter 1763.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Olathe. Charter 1828.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Baxter Springs. Charter 1838.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Wyandott. Charter 1840.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Paola. Charter 1863.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Chetopa. Charter 1902.
- 1872 The Peoples National Bank of Ottawa. Charter 1910.
- 1872 The First National Bank of Wichita. Charter 1913.
- 1872 The First National Bank of Emporia. Charter 1915.
- 1872 The Merchants National Bank of Fort Scott. Charter 1927.
- 1872 The Topeka National Bank of Topeka. Charter 1945.
- 1872 The First National Bank of Parsons. Charter 1951.
- 1872 The First National Bank of El Dorado. Charter 1957.
- 1872 The First National Bank of Junction City. Charter 1977.
- 1872 The Burlington National Bank of Burlington. Charter 1979.
- 1872 The Emporia National Bank of Emporia. Charter 1983.
- 1872 The First National Bank of Council Grove. Charter 2001.
- 1873 The Atchison National Bank of Atchison. Charter 2082.
- 1873 The First National Bank of Manhattan. Charter 2094.
- 1874 The State National Bank of Topeka. Charter 2192.
- 1879 The First National Bank of Abilene. Charter 2427.
- 1881 The First National Bank of Salina. Charter 2538.
- 1881 The First National Bank of Hiawatha. Charter 2589.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Cawker City. Charter 2640.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Topeka. Charter 2646. (Original First National Bank failed in 1873.)
- 1882 The First National Bank of Larned. Charter 2666.
- 1882 The Exchange National Bank of Atchison. Charter 2758.
- 1882 The Chase County National Bank of Cottonwood Falls. Charter 2764.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Newton. Charter 2777.
- 1882 The Kansas National Bank of Wichita. Charter 2782.
- 1882 The Wichita National Bank of Wichita. Charter 2786.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Marysville. Charter 2791.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Frankfort. Charter 2809.

LOUISIANA

- 1863 The First National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 162.
- 1865 The Germania National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 1591.

- 1866 The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 1626.
- 1870 The Teutonia National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 1747.
- 1871 The State National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 1774.
- 1871 The New Orleans National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 1778.
- 1871 The Union National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 1796.
- 1871 The New Orleans National Banking Association. Charter 1825.
- 1871 The Mutual National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 1898.
- 1872 The Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 1937.
- 1873 The Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans. Charter 2086.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Baton Rouge. Charter 2633.

MINNESOTA

- 1864 The First National Bank of St. Paul. Charter 203.
- 1864 The First National Bank of Hastings. Charter 496.
- 1864 The First National Bank of Winona. Charter 550.
- 1864 The First National Bank of Rochester. Charter 579.
- 1864 The First National Bank of New Ulm. Charter 631.
- 1865 The First National Bank of Minneapolis. Charter 710.
- 1865 The National Exchange Bank of Minneapolis. Charter 719.
- 1865 The Second National Bank of St. Paul. Charter 725.
- 1865 The National Marine Bank of St. Paul. Charter 1258.
- 1865 The First National Bank of Red Wing. Charter 1487.
- 1865 The First National Bank of Stillwater. Charter 1514.
- 1865 The Merchants National Bank of Hastings. Charter 1538.
- 1865 The First National Bank of Shakopee. Charter 1597.
- 1866 The State National Bank of Minneapolis. Charter 1623.
- 1866 The United National Bank of Winona. Charter 1643.
- 1868 The First National Bank of Mankato. Charter 1683.
- 1868 The First National Bank at Faribault. Charter 1686.
- 1868 The First National Bank of Austin. Charter 1690.
- 1870 The First National Bank of Lake City. Charter 1740.
- 1871 The Winona Deposit National Bank of Winona. Charter 1782.
- 1871 The Lumberman's National Bank of Stillwater. Charter 1783.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Saint Peter. Charter 1794.
- 1871 The First National Bank of St. Anthony at Minneapolis. Charter 1830.
(Later became The Merchants National Bank of Minneapolis.)
- 1871 The Second National Bank of Winona. Charter 1842.
- 1871 The Citizens National Bank of Faribault. Charter 1863.
- 1872 The First National Bank of Owatonna. Charter 1911.
- 1872 The First National Bank of Duluth. Charter 1954.
- 1872 The Citizens National Bank of Mankato. Charter 2005.
- 1872 The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. Charter 2006.
- 1872 The Merchants National Bank of St. Paul. Charter 2020.
- 1872 The First National Bank of Fergus Falls. Charter 2030.
- 1873 The First National Bank of Northfield. Charter 2073.
- 1873 The Union National Bank of Rochester. Charter 2088.
- 1873 The Farmers National Bank of Owatonna. Charter 2122.
- 1874 The National Bank of Kasson. Charter 2159. (Later became the First National Bank of Kasson.)
- 1875 The Merchants National Bank of Winona. Charter 2268.
- 1876 The Rochester National Bank of Rochester. Charter 2316.

- 1876 The Citizens National Bank of New Ulm. Charter 2318.
- 1878 The First National Bank of Cannon Falls. Charter 2387.
- 1881 The First National Bank of Crookston. Charter 2567.
- 1881 The First and Moorhead National Bank of Moorhead. Charter 2569.
- 1881 The First National Bank of Glencoe. Charter 2571.
- 1881 The First National Bank of Brainerd. Charter 2590.
- 1882 The Fergus Falls National Bank of Fergus Falls. Charter 2648.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Stillwater. Charter 2674. (Original First National Bank of Stillwater closed in April, 1882.)
- 1882 The First National Bank of St. Cloud. Charter 2790.
- 1882 The Union National Bank of Minneapolis. Charter 2795.
- 1882 The First National Bank of Anoka. Charter 2800.

MISSOURI

- 1863 The First National Bank of Columbia. Charter 67.
- 1863 The First National Bank of St. Louis. Charter 89.
- 1863 The Second National Bank of St. Louis. Charter 139.
- 1863 The Third National Bank of St. Louis. Charter 170.
- 1864 The First National Bank of St. Charles. Charter 260.
- 1864 The Fourth National Bank of St. Louis. Charter 283.
- 1864 The First National Bank of Carondolet. Charter 454.
- 1865 The St. Louis National Bank. Charter 1112.
- 1865 The Union National Bank of St. Louis. Charter 1381.
- 1865 The Exchange National Bank of Columbia. Charter 1467.
- 1865 The Merchants National Bank of St. Louis. Charter 1501.
- 1865 The First National Bank of Independence. Charter 1529.
- 1865 The First National Bank of Hannibal. Charter 1571.
- 1865 The First National Bank of St. Joseph. Charter 1580.
- 1865 The Central National Bank of Boonville. Charter 1584.
- 1865 The First National Bank of Kansas City. Charter 1612.
- 1866 The First National Bank of Sedalia. Charter 1627.
- 1866 The National Bank of the State of Missouri at St. Louis. Charter 1665.
- 1867 The State National Bank of St. Joseph. Charter 1667.
- 1868 The Greene County National Bank of Springfield. Charter 1677.
- 1870 The National Bank of Springfield. Charter 1701. (Later became The First National Bank of Springfield.)
- 1870 The First National Bank of Shelbyville. Charter 1711.
- 1870 The Moniteau National Bank of California. Charter 1712.
- 1870 The First National Bank of Palmyra. Charter 1735.
- 1870 The First National Bank of Pleasant Hill. Charter 1751.
- 1871 The Boone County National Bank of Columbia. Charter 1770.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Paris. Charter 1803.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Jefferson City. Charter 1809.
- 1871 The First National Bank of La Grange. Charter 1839.
- 1871 The Bates County National Bank of Butler. Charter 1843.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Warrensburg. Charter 1856.
- 1871 The Valley National Bank of St. Louis. Charter 1858.
- 1871 The National Bank of Rolla. Charter 1865.
- 1871 The First National Bank of Knobnoster. Charter 1877.
- 1871 The Kansas City National Bank of Kansas City. Charter 1901.

[To be continued]

THE COINS OF COLONIAL AMERICA

By PHARES O. SIGLER

CHAPTER X

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Province of New Hampshire was governed by a commission until the Revolutionary War, but it enacted its own laws through a general assembly. It later became the first state to pass legislation authorizing the coining of copper, although none was ever minted there.

New Hampshire affords us the only example in this country of an attempt to exchange a paper currency for a metallic one. On June 28, 1776 the House of Representatives authorized the colonial Treasurer to receive into the treasury, in exchange for the paper bills of the Colony, any quantity of copper coin manufactured in New Hampshire of a total value not to exceed 1,000 pounds. The act specified that the coins should weigh five pennyweight and ten grains each and have the following device: A Pine tree and the words AMERICAN LIBERTY on one side, and a harp and the date 1776 on the other. Any copper received in accordance with this law was made legal tender in all payments, and was to be received and paid for at the rate of two pence each. Matthew A. Stickney, a prominent numismatist of his day, stated that the harp, the Irish national emblem, may have been suggested by Matthew Thornton, president of the Colony and later a signer of the Declaration of Independence, inasmuch as he was a native and ardent admirer of Ireland. Apparently no one took advantage of the opportunity to acquire paper money under the provisions of this law. However, at least two types of pieces, which are believed to have been pattern for coinage under the act, are still in existence.

While differing to some extent, each of these pieces is dated 1776 and has a figure of a tree on one side.



The legend AMERICAN LIBERTY appears on the obverse of one and on the reverse of the other. One, and possibly both, of them is thought to have been the work of Paul Revere. It is to be regretted that the citizens of New Hampshire did not see fit to operate private mints so that they could exchange the fruits of their labor for the greatly depreciated paper currency. The coins would have been of unusual interest as none of our early coins intended for circulation bear the date of our independence, although the Continental Currency pattern pieces have this date.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Journal of Numismatics. Vol. 3, p. 36.

Crosby, S. S.—*The Early Coins of America*. [1875] pp. 175-177.

Hickcox, John H. *An Historical Account of American Coinage*. [1858] pp. 19-21.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

The next pieces to be considered are presented here because they do not properly come within the scope of any other chapter. The Georgius Triumpho and Auctori Plebis Tokens have been mentioned in the preceding chapter, but inasmuch as the accuracy of their classification as Bungtowns is not beyond dispute it is believed that a more detailed account of them is warranted. There is little doubt that the Georgius Triumpho Token originated in England and that it was designed to appeal to Americans.

GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO

The portrait on the obverse of the Georgius Triumpho Token bears no resemblance to Washington and is more nearly a likeness of George III. This interesting piece is described as follows:



Obverse

Device—A bust, laureated, facing right.

Legend GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO. [I, George, Triumph].

Reverse

Device—The goddess of liberty, facing left, standing behind a framework of 13 bars with a fleur-de-lis at each corner. In her right hand she holds an olive branch and in her left a liberty pole.

Legend—VOCE POPULI [By the Voice of the People].

In Exergue—1783.

Borders—milled. *Edge*—plain. *Size*—17½.

Weight—117 grains.

This token has frequently been referred to as the "Tory" or "Georgia" Cent [at the time of its appearance many tories resided in Georgia] on the theory that it was intended to celebrate the King's triumph rather than Washington's. Its date reveals the falsity of this assumption since George III had little cause to rejoice at the time the token made its appearance. In the next chapter it will be shown that it was not at all unusual for Englishmen to honor our first president shortly after he

was instrumental in winning the Revolutionary War. The above-described token was not popular in this country, and many of them were either mutilated or destroyed because of the belief that the obverse bore the portrait of King George.

AUCTORI PLEBIS

Because of its resemblance to the coins of Connecticut, the Auctori Plebis Token has been said by some commentators to have originated there. It has many of the characteristics of the Bungtown Tokens and, as shown in the preceding chapter, it has been designated as being one of that series.



Obverse

Device—A large bust, laureated and draped, facing left.

Legend—*AUCTORI:* *PLEBIS:*

Reverse

Device—The goddess of liberty seated, facing left, her right arm resting on a globe and her left upon an anchor. A lion lies at her feet.

Legend—INDEP ET LIBER [Punctuation omitted].

In Exergue—1787.

Borders—milled. Edge—plain. Size—17.

Weight—116 grains.

PITT TOKEN

The Pitt Token, or Halfpenny as it is sometimes called, is one of the most interesting of the colonial series. It is believed to have been struck originally as a medalet to commemorate the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp Act, designed to restrict the trade of the colonies, but it became so popular that it was subsequently used as currency. The Stamp Act required that stamps be placed on commercial and legal documents, pamphlets, newspapers, almanacs, playing cards, and dice. The fact that the revenue derived from the sale of the stamps was supposed to be used for colonial defense did not make the act less offensive to the colonists who had no voice in making the laws affecting them.

The dies for this token are thought to have been engraved by Mr. Smithers, of Philadelphia, from designs prepared by Colonel Paul Revere [1735-1818]. As a boy Revere learned the trade of a goldsmith and silversmith in his father's shop. Later he was a leader in the Boston Tea Party, and was made famous by Longfellow's poem which described [with more romance than accuracy] his ride to warn the colonists of the approach of the British troops. After his service as an officer in the Revolutionary War he engaged in the manufacture of gold and silver in Boston. He was a pioneer in the production of copper plating and copper spikes for ships, as well as being a bell founder and an engraver.

It might not be amiss to review very briefly the life of that great and powerful friend of the colonists whose portrait appears on the token. William Pitt, whose son

later added even more prestige and honor to that name, was born in England on November 15, 1708, and began his political career as a member of Parliament for Old Sarum in 1735, at the age of twenty-seven. By 1756 he had become the most popular statesman in England, and by 1760 he was idolized by the people who called him "The Great Commoner." His arguments against the Stamp Act in 1765 and 1766 and his later pleadings against the use of Indians to fight the colonists endeared him to all Americans.

The Stamp Act was passed on March 22, 1765, and repealed on March 18, 1766, primarily as the result of Pitt's tireless efforts. On the night the act was passed Benjamin Franklin, who was then in London, is reported to have written to Charles Thompson in America that: "The sun of liberty is set; you must light up the candles of industry and economy." He is said to have received the reply: "Be assured we shall light up torches of quite another sort." Subsequent events reveal that Thompson's statements were mild when compared to protests and action in this country against the measure. In a hearing in the House of Commons, Benjamin Franklin testified, in answer to a question as to whether the colonies were in a position to pay the tax, that in his opinion, "There is not gold and silver enough in the colonies to pay the stamp duty for one year." Naturally, Americans rejoiced at the subsequent repeal of the law and it is related that John Hancock placed 126 gallons of his best wine on a platform in front of his home to assist his neighbors in celebrating.

Pitt Token



Obverse

Device—Bust of Pitt in civilian clothing, facing left.

Legend—THE RESTORER OF COMMERCE 1766: NO STAMPS:

Reverse

Device—A three-masted ship sailing to the right under full sail. Obliquely in front of the bow of the ship appears the word AMERICA.

Legend—THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE.

Borders and edge—plain. Size—18. Weight—102½ grains.

There is a smaller piece, size 15½, in brass and copper which is very rare. It is almost identical with the larger piece described above except that the letter I is substituted for the letter T in the words THE and RESTORER appearing in the legend on the obverse.

It is believed that none of the pieces heretofore or hereafter discussed so clearly bring to the possessor the reality of the difficulties encountered by our forefathers as does the Pitt Token. It is also reminiscent of the fairness and bravery of those staunch Englishmen who had courage to face royal disapprobation in England by sponsoring the cause of the colonists.

FRANKLIN TOKEN

Although it is seriously doubted that this English token was ever intended for circulation in America as money, it has been accepted within the ranks of our early coins and tokens because it was issued in honor of the patriotic, wise, and beloved Benjamin Franklin [1706-1790]. He was America's most versatile patriot and humanitarian—philosopher, writer, business man and financier, scientist, inventor, soldier [in emergencies], statesman, and diplomat. His efforts on behalf of the struggling colonies aided them materially in gaining their ultimate victory. The token is thought by some writers to have been struck by the firm of Watts Printing Works in Wylde Court, London, where Franklin worked as a journeyman printer during the years 1725 and 1726, although the Watts establishment was never known as "The Franklin Press," at which place the token was payable.

During his trip to England in 1771, Franklin visited Watts' place of business and recalled that years previously he had worked at one of the presses. Certain printer's brokers in England later purchased this identical press from the successors to the Watts Printing Works and, after exhibiting it in England to raise funds for the Printer's Pension Society with a view to establishing a Franklin Pension, donated it to the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, where it was placed for a time in the Public Museum. It is now on display in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

It was not uncommon in those days for tokens to be issued by local associations, benefit societies, and printer's guilds as well as by business firms. Inasmuch as there was no firm of printers in England at that time by the name of "The Franklin Press," it is possible that the Watts firm had nothing to do with the issuance of this token, which bears a likeness of that press, and that it was issued by some printer's benefit society to raise money.

Franklin Token



Obverse

Device—An old Rampage press.

Legend—SIC ORITUR DOCTRINA SURGETQUE LIBERTAS. [Thus Learning Arises, And Liberty Flourishes].

In Exergue—1794.

Reverse

Inscription—PAYABLE AT THE FRANKLIN PRESS LONDON in five lines.

Borders—milled. *Edge*—plain. *Size*—18.

Weight—111 grains.

THE BAR CENT

Very little is known concerning this copper piece other than that it obtained its name from the thirteen horizontal bars on its reverse, and that it was put into circulation in New York City in November 1785. Although Dickeson states that it was

conceived and struck off in Cherry Street, Philadelphia, the better view seems to be that it originated in Birmingham, England, and was probably the work of Thomas Wyon of that city. The monogram on the obverse, composed of the letters USA, was taken from the design appearing on an old Continental soldier's button. [See No. 2 of Emilio's work on military buttons and p. 407 of James T. Adam's—Album of American History. N. Y. 1944.]

Whether the piece was struck as a pattern for a national coinage as has been indicated by one numismatic writer, or was merely the result of a private speculation, is not known. Because of its light weight it did not meet with favor and hence its circulation was limited.



Obverse

Device—The letters U S A in the form of a Roman monogram on a plain field.

Reverse

Device—Thirteen horizontal bars which run parallel to, and equal distance from each other.

Borders—serrated. Edge—plain. Size 15½.

Weight—84 grains.

Crosby says that in addition to this piece there was another of the same type but smaller which was struck from dies engraved many years later. Some collectors have mistakenly believed that the latter pieces were intended for half-pennies.

The simple dignity of the Bar Cent, or U.S.A. Cent as it is frequently called, with each bar representing one of the original colonies, made it a very appropriate pattern for the coinage of the youthful nation.

NON DEPENDENS STATUS

Neither the place of origin nor the history of this extremely rare piece is known, but it is thought to be a pattern.

Obverse

Device—A bust facing right with plain flowing hair falling to the shoulder. There is an oval shield containing a staff with a sword and flag crossed on the shoulder. In the angles formed by the crosses are fleur-de-lis. Upon the breast appears a winged head.

Legend—NON.DEPEN-DENS.STATUS [Independent of Position].

Reverse

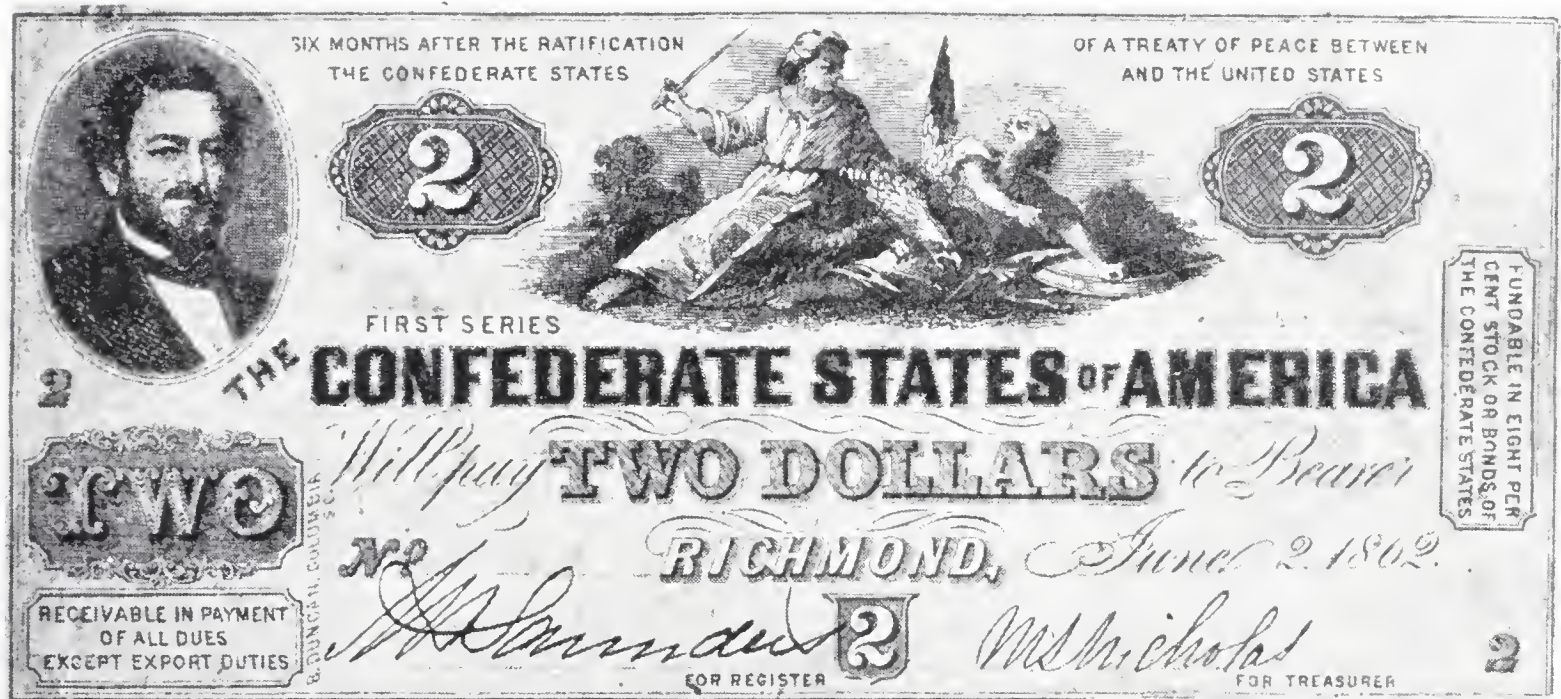
Device—An Indian seated on a globe and wearing a tunic of feathers around his waist. In his right hand he holds a bunch of tobacco leaves extended before him, and his left rests upon a shield bearing the same emblems as those appearing on the tunic of the figure on the obverse.

Legend—AMER ICA

In Exergue—1778

Borders and edge—plain. Size—19.

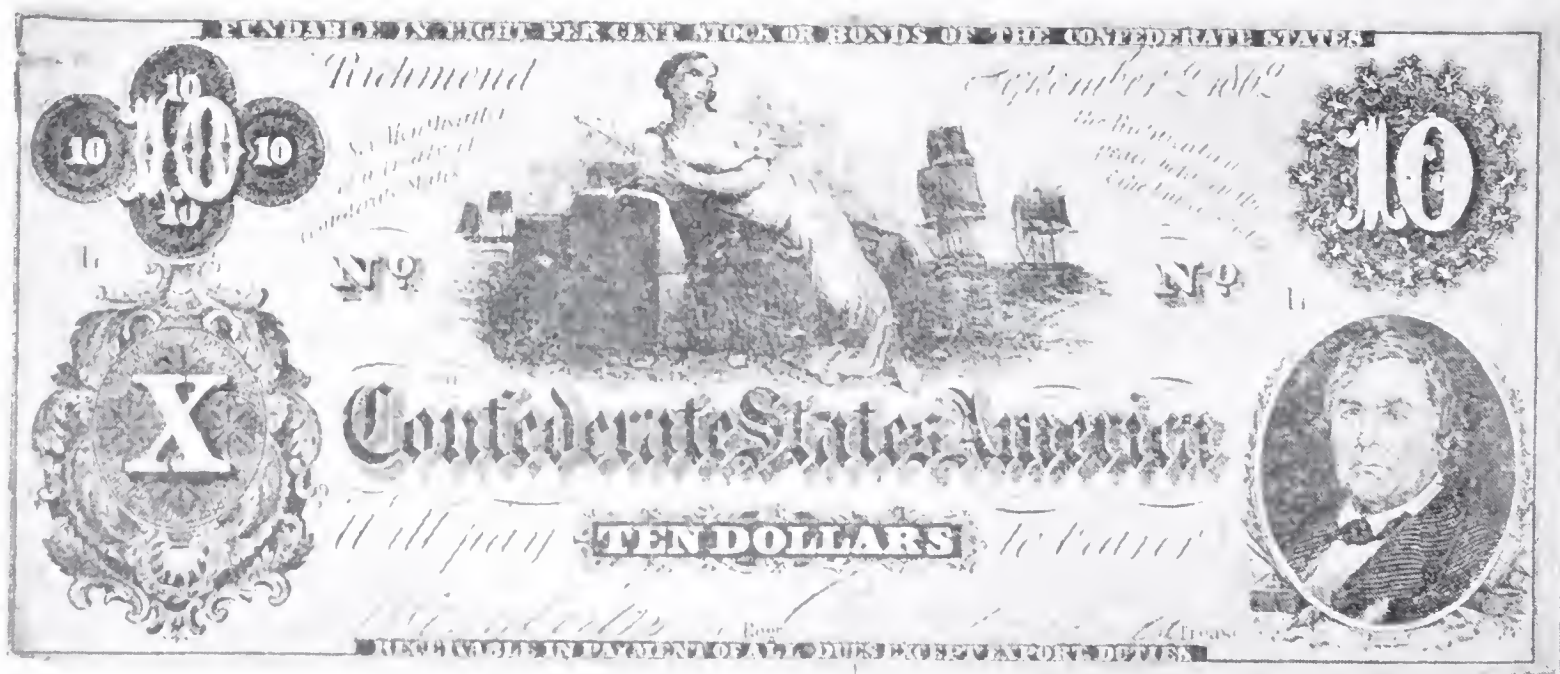
CONFEDERATE CURRENCY



Richmond, June 2, 1862. Engraved by B. Duncan, Columbia, S. C.

- 42 \$2 Confederacy in conflict with Union c., vignette of Benjamin l.
- 43 \$2 Same with 2 and TWO in green.
- 44 \$1 Steamship c., vignette of Mrs. Pickens r.
- 45 \$1 Same with 1 and ONE in green.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY



Richmond, September 2, 1862. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.

45a \$20 Female c. holding shield, vignette of Hunter r.

46 \$10 Female c. leaning on cotton bale, vignette of Hunter r.

UNITED STATES COINS



1807 Half Dollar. Punctuated legend variety. Note the heavy dot near border between STATES and OF. Not a rare variety.



1800 Dollar. Dotted date variety. Due probably to rust spots in the dies. It is interesting to note that a similar variety exists in an 1800 cent.

Collectors will be interested to know that 14,000 Lafayette dollars were returned to the mint for redemption early this year. This leaves only 36,000 pieces in existence. Until recently always undervalued this coin has had a very material rise during the last year and is particularly difficult to secure in uncirculated condition. The retail price is now \$10 or more and very fine specimens sell for \$5 or \$6. The Isabella quarter dollar has also advanced greatly in value during the same period and is also not too easy to secure in satisfactory condition.

Coinage of the United States, By Mints, During
The Month of September, 1945

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$ 780,000.00
Quarter dollars	\$ 912,000.00	695,000.00
Dimes	1,376,000.00	1,172,000.00	\$1,070,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	298,000.00
One-cent pieces	494,850.00	178,000.00	164,500.00

LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

Prices are net. Cash with order unless collector has an account with Wayte Raymond, Inc. Coins from this list cannot be sent on approval but any items, not satisfactory, may be returned within three days after receipt.

UNITED STATES COPPER COINS

HALF CENTS

1793	Very good, light brown	20.00	1829	Uncirculated	3.50
1794	Very fine, brown color	17.50	1832	Extremely fine	1.50
1795	Without pole. Fine	12.50	1833	Uncirculated	3.50
1797	Head crowded to lower part of flan Fine	15.00	1833	Very fine	1.25
1797	1 over 1 in date. Very good	10.00	1834	Uncirculated	2.50
1800	Fine	3.50	1835	Uncirculated	2.00
1802	Very good, clean surface	17.50	1835	Very fine	1.00
1803	Ex. fine and choice	7.50	1850	Uncirculated	4.00
1804	Plain 4, stemless. Ex. fine	2.50	1851	Uncirculated, red	3.50
1804	Same. Very fine	1.75	1851	Uncirculated	3.00
1804	Crosslet 4, stems. Ex. fine	2.50	1853	Uncirculated	2.50
1804	Spike on chin. V. fine	1.50	1854	Uncirculated	4.00
1805	Large 5. Very fine	3.00	1855	Uncirculated, red	5.00
1805	Small 5. Fine	2.00	1856	Uncirculated, bright red	5.00
1806	Small 6, stems. V. good	5.00	1856	Uncirculated	3.50
1806	Small 6, stemless. V. fine	2.00	1857	Uncirculated, bright red	10.00
1806	Large 6. Uncirculated	3.50	1857	Uncirculated	6.00
1806	Large 6. Very fine	2.25	<h4>LARGE CENTS</h4>		
1807	Uncirculated. Very choice	10.00			
1809	Over 6. Uncirculated, part red	10.00	1797	Stemless wreath. V. good	7.50
1809	Over 6. Very fine	6.00	1797	With stems. Very good	3.50
1809	Uncirculated	3.50	1798	Over 97. Good	5.00
1809	Circle in O. Good	1.25	1798	Small wide date. V. fine	5.00
1810	Ex. fine, choice	7.50	1798	Small close date. Fine	2.50
1811	Very fine	25.00	1800	Over 179. Very good	2.00
1825	Uncirculated, brilliant brown	5.00	1801	Fraction 1/000. Good	3.50
1826	Uncirculated	4.00	1801	Three errors. Good	3.50
1826	Very fine	2.00	1801	Perfect dies. V. good	3.50
1828	Unc. brilliant red	4.00	1803	Small fraction. V. fine	2.50
1828	Unc. part red	3.00	1803	Large fraction V. fine	3.00
1828	12 stars. Unc. brilliant olive	7.50	1806	Very fine, nice specimen	25.00
1828	12 stars. Fine	1.50	1808	Fine	8.50
			1810	Fine	3.50
			1811	Fine	10.00

1813	D. 221. Ex. fine and choice	20.00	1846	Crosslet 1. Fine	1.50
1814	Plain 4. Uncirculated, choice	20.00	1847	Uncirculated	2.50
1816	Broken die. Uncirculated	4.00	1847	Uncirculated. Recut date	5.00
1817	Wide date. Uncirculated	3.50	1848	Uncirculated	2.50
1818	Broken die. Uncirculated	2.50	1849	Uncirculated	3.50
1819	Stars close to date. Uncirculated, part red	7.50	1850	Uncirculated	2.50
1819	Small date. Uncirculated	5.00	1851	Uncirculated	2.00
1819	Small date. Very fine	1.50	1852	Uncirculated, part red	2.50
1820	Over 19. Very fine	3.50	1852	Uncirculated	2.00
1820	Small date. Uncirculated	5.00	1853	Uncirculated, red	2.50
1820	Broken die. Uncirculated	3.50	1853	Uncirculated	2.00
1822	Wide date. Unc. superb	15.00	1854	Uncirculated	2.00
1825	Large A's. Uncirculated	12.50	1855	Uncirculated. Slanting 5's	2.50
1826	Close date. Ex. fine	4.00	1855	Uncirculated. Upright 5's. Bright red	3.00
1827	Unc. superb. Faint lines before face	7.50	1855	Flaw over ear. V. fine	1.50
1827	Very fine	2.50	1856	Uncirculated. Upright 5	2.50
1828	Large date. Very fine	3.00	1856	Uncirculated. Slanting 5	2.50
1829	Ex. fine and choice	5.00	1857	Uncirculated. Large date	7.50
1830	Inner line. Ex. fine	3.50	1857	Uncirculated. Small date	8.50
1831	Large letters. Uncirculated	5.00	SMALL CENTS		
1831	Large letters. Very fine	1.50	1862	Proof	6.50
1832	Small letters. Very fine	2.00	1867	Proof, reddish bronze	12.00
1833	Small letters. Uncirculated	5.00	1872	Proof. Nearly full red	23.50
1834	Small date. Lg. stars. Unc.	5.00	1873	Proof. Nearly full red	6.50
1835	Type 34. Sm. date. V. fine	3.50	1874	Proof, bright red	8.50
1835	Type 36. Unc. red	7.50	1875	Proof, bright red	8.50
1835	Type 36. Very fine	2.50	1878	Proof, bright red	10.00
1836	Uncirculated	3.50	TWO CENT PIECES		
1836	Die broken at 6th star. Unc.	3.50	1865	Proof, bright red	12.00
1837	Plain hair cord. Unc. red	10.00	1867	Proof, red	7.50
1837	Plain hair cord. Ex. fine	1.50	1868	Proof, red	8.50
1837	Beaded hair cord. Very fine	1.50	1869	Proof, bright red	9.00
1838	Uncirculated	3.00	1870	Proof, nearly full red	9.00
1839	Type of 38. Uncirculated	7.50	1873	Dull proof, shades of red and brown	37.50
1839	Booby head. Uncirculated	7.50	NICKEL THREE CENTS		
1840	Small date. Uncirculated	6.00	1867	Proof	6.00
1840	Large date. Uncirculated	4.00	1869	Proof	5.50
1841	Uncirculated	5.00	1870	Proof	6.00
1842	Large date. Uncirculated	4.00	1871	Proof	8.50
1842	Small date. Ex. fine	3.50	1872	Proof	6.50
1843	Type of 42. Uncirculated	5.00	1873	Proof	5.00
1843	Type of 44. Uncirculated	12.50	1874	Proof	8.50
1844	Uncirculated	3.50	1875	Proof	12.50
1845	Uncirculated	3.00			
1846	Uncirculated. Small date	3.00			

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

BOUND VOLUMES AVAILABLE

Uniform blue cloth binding, stamped in gold

Volume II	April	1935—March 1936	5.00
Volume III	April	1936—March 1937	5.00
Volume IV	April	1937—March 1938	4.00
Volume V	April	1938—January 1939	3.50
Volume VI	April	1939—December 1939	3.50
Volume VII	January	1940—December 1940	3.00
Volume X	January	1943—December 1943	3.00
Volume XI	January	1944—December 1944	3.00

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

654 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 21, N. Y.